

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Pay

- 25X1X 1. An officer received the pay equivalent to the rank of his position called for in the TO&E of the organization. In the very isolated cases where the officer's actual work was higher than his position called for, he received pay corresponding to his permanent rank. For example, [REDACTED] a first lieutenant (locotenent major) [REDACTED] performed the work of a lieutenant colonel and received a lieutenant colonel's pay; i.e., 24,150 lei. 25X1X

Leave Policy

2. Since December 1951, the CFAM Headquarters (Rumanian Air Force Command) has enforced the ruling that all Air Force personnel be given leave only during the months of January, February, and March and that only two-thirds of the personnel may be away from the base at one time. Only medical leave or emergency leave was granted any other time of year.
3. Medical leave and any time taken beyond a 48-hour week-end pass were subtracted from the yearly leave allowance. This obtained for both officers and NCO's. The leave time was computed as follows: Officers with over 10 years' service - 30 days/annum; officers with less than 10 years' service - 20 days/annum; officers with less than two years' service - none. Leave allotment for regular NCO's (subofiteri) was computed the same as for officers. Soldiers (three-year conscripts) had no official annual leave allowance. They were granted leave, but only as a reward for exceptional duty. A so-called shock worker or politically alert soldier

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might receive from 20 to 40 days' leave per year. In addition to leave, a soldier was rewarded with money prizes up to 5,000 lei and/or material gifts, such as billfolds, cigarette cases and fountain pens. I recall that the 6th Bomber Regiment at Brasov had 240,000 lei (pre-January 1952 money) in its prize fund. Prior to 1951, it was Air Force practice to release the three-year conscripts during the summer so that they could join their families and help with the harvest.

Supplementary Allowances for Performance of Duty

4. In addition, officers also were eligible for money and material gift prizes as a reward for outstanding performance. I wish to emphasize, however, that outstanding performance meant excelling in the political field and that the actual professional duties of the individual were hardly considered unless they directly reflected credit on the Party.

Bonuses for Heroism

5. As of March 1952 there was no provision for rewarding heroism in the military line. However, the title and medal of "Hero of Labor" (Heroii Muncii) have been awarded to military personnel, although, as the name implies, they were mainly used in civilian life to reward workers. Lt. Maj. (fnu) DUCA, Chief of Staff of the 6th Bomber Regiment, had received the "Heroii Muncii, Clasa II" medal for a distinction. (I cannot specify what it was.) DUCA was very active in the Union of the Working Youth (Uniunea Tineretului Muncitoresc --- UTM). The medal had three levels of distinction, namely: "Heroii Muncii" Clasa I, Clasa II or Clasa III.

Living Allowances

6. Living allowances, properly so-called, did not exist in the Rumanian Air Force. Officers and regular NCO's (NCO's actually reenlisted every three years) received a yearly "firewood allowance", which served as a small additional income in the following manner:
 - a. Bachelor officers and NCO's received free 1,000 kgs. of firewood, and had the privilege of purchasing, ration free and at market price, an additional 1,000 kgs. firewood. The market price in 1951 was 1,740 lei per 1,000 kgs. If they had no use for firewood, they received the equivalent in money.
 - b. Married officers and NCO's also received 1,000 kgs. of firewood free and could purchase, ration free, another 2,000 kgs. at market price.
 - c. During the winter there was a continual and extreme shortage of fuel. Civilians had an annual ration of 3,000 kgs. of firewood. In Brasov (Orasul Stalin) I always saw long queues at the lumber depots, even though 60% of the homes in Brasov used natural methane gas. The military were given fuel from military stocks, which were ample, and not from the civilian depots.

Ration Norms

7. Military personnel received no civilian ration cards for food, clothing or fuel. Food was free and mess facilities were available at the installation. Although boasting a diet of 4,500 calories a day for its flight personnel, the Air Force, which is the best-fed branch of the services, served very poor food.

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The diet consisted mostly of bread, beans, cabbage and very little meat, the sum of 4,500 calories being arrived at by offering large quantities of the above-mentioned foods. Actually the TB rate and abdominal disease rate in the Rumanian Air Force was high. Married personnel who chose to eat their evening meal at home received a weekly food allotment from the military food stores.

8. Clothing was issued by roster at the clothing store where military personnel presented a coupon book which served more as a double check for the clothing store bookkeeping than as a ration book.
9. Dependents of military personnel were in no way favored as far as rationed goods or ration card classification were concerned. If the wife of a member of the armed forces was not employed or was not issued a ration card by her employer, the military unit issued her a Class "C" ration card, which covered the category of office work or light work. Children obtained a Class "D" ration card through the military unit.

Dependent Housing

10. Married military personnel obtained housing through the military garrison's housing office which was given certain allocations by the township of Brasov. Housing was very critical for both civilians and the military; however, next to Party leaders, the military had the highest priority. Adequate housing for a couple was an unfurnished single room, sharing bath and kitchen facilities. Two rooms were considered adequate for a wife and two children. State employees and the military paid 45% of the rent established by the Rent Control Office, utilities not included. Rent was 500 to 1,000 lei (pre-January 1952 money) for a single room, depending on the location.

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